

are inclined to believe that the American chef is not so extravagant with grease.

Lard of itself is a fat food, the composition of which produces a higher number of heat units than any other food substance, and with the enactment of various food laws it was found to be adulterated principally with beef fat and cotton seed oil. This formula under existing laws is known as compound, and has a very ready sale, as against pure lard, on account of its cost, which is considerably less, and from a hygienic and dietetic point of view there are many who prefer this mixture.

Lards are classified commercially as Neutral Lard, Leaf Lard, Kettle Rendered Lard, Standard Lard and Butchershop Lard.

Neutral lard is manufactured from leaf lard and is chiefly used in the manufacture of butter substitutes, such as oleomargarine.

Leaf Lard is made from the residue after extracting neutral lard, and is a higher grade product.

Kettle rendered lard is made mostly from trimmings.

Standard lard is made from the fat of the whole animal, including the mesenteric fat.

Ordinary butcher-shop lard is open kettle rendered, and is made from fats obtained from trimmings and scraps, but has the disadvantage of being darker color, due to rendering over an open fire.

Cracklings, a by-product of this lard, is used for chicken feed and soap grease. An interesting feature in connection with the manufacture of lard is the melting point.

Fat from the intestines has the highest melting point, namely, 111°, whereas, the fat from the foot has the lowest melting point, namely, 95°. For the determination of organic impurities in lard the color reaction has given very good satisfaction, and is very simple to apply.—C. L. Megowan, V. S., Sacramento Dept. of Health.

There was a time, not so long ago, when a man who applied for work at a factory had to be physically sound in every way. A cripple was a cripple, and there were few avenues of employment open to him. The changing industrial conditions are making places for men who formerly were considered unfit. The fit are supposed to fight in this day and age.

A few days ago an advertisement made an appeal for "slightly crippled men for light factory work." Probably never before in the history of Indianapolis has there been such a demand for labor that factory owners have to resort to advertising for cripples to fill the jobs. This is merely indicative of the many useful things that the slightly crippled may do. Crippled men and women have held office positions for years and their infirmities rarely interfere with their efficiency. Probably the same thing will be true of factory employment. The normal man does not realize the value of a full complement of arms, legs, and fingers. If one hand is maimed, the other hand is forced to be twice as useful as formerly. There are men and women with two artificial arms who do intricate work, and do it satisfactorily.

Paving the way for the use of cripples in light factory work may mean looking forward to the time when men injured in the great war are sufficiently recovered to go back into the industries. Much is being done now in the way of reconstruction for these men. They are taught work that they can do, regardless of what has happened to them. The chief idea is to provide every maimed man with an education so he can earn his living. After the war there should be as little charity as possible. Returning soldiers will not want alms, but they will want a place to work and a fair chance at the job.—Indianapolis News.

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Help the propaganda for reform by prescribing official preparations. The committees of the U. S. P. and N. F. are chosen from the very best therapeutists, pharmacologists, pharmacognosists and pharmacists. The formulae are carefully worked out and the products tested in scientifically equipped laboratories under the very best conditions. Is it not plausible to assume that these preparations are, at least, as good as those evolved with far inferior facilities by the mercenary nostrum maker who claims all the law will allow?

PROPER USE OF DRUG NAMES.

The Journal of the A. M. A. expresses indignation because a bottle containing Liquor Cresolis Compositus was labeled "Lysol" at a certain institution where Army medical men were receiving instruction. It may be that it had been found necessary to label this "Lysol" because some of the medical men did not recognize it under its official title. This preparation was first introduced to the medical profession under the name Lysol and seems to have supplied a want or it would not have been adopted into the U. S. P. It was generally used and prescribed as Lysol before it became official and as it was nobody's particular business to notify the medical profession of its official title many physicians remained ignorant of this and others proceeded to forget it almost as soon as they heard it. While on the other hand, it was the business of the detail man to keep the name Lysol alive and to get the medical profession and the public to use that particular brand known as "Lysol." The physician merely followed the path of least resistance.

We have many illustrations of this same difficulty in overcoming inertia in the use of patented and copyrighted names. The substance commonly known as Veronal was patented in this country and imported from Germany under the name "Veronal." About a year ago the Federal Trade Commission authorized several firms to make this under the name "Barbital" as there seemed to be legal difficulties in the way of authorizing the name "Veronal." The medical profession was notified through the medical journals and asked for patriotic reasons to prescribe Barbital and not Veronal. Nevertheless, a survey of 200 prescriptions containing this article show exactly four in which the word Barbital was used.

Aspirin shows the value of a name. Acetyl Salicylic Acid was patented in this country and the patentees copyrighted the name "Aspirin" using this on their patented article. Most chemists believe that this patent should not have been granted but the courts sustained it and as it was nobody's business to have the case reopened, the patent stood. It is impossible to state how much good American money went to Germany as a result of this decision which probably would not have stood a second test. It seems likely that the sum was nearer \$20,000,000 than \$10,000,000. Aspirin became perhaps the most popular and widely used drug on the market prescribed by physicians and used by everybody for everything imaginable. The patent on the substance has now expired but the Company is trying to retain a monopoly of the name "Aspirin" and if it succeeds in this, will make many millions of dollars out of this name. Aspirin was not advertised to the public but only to the physician in what seems a perfectly ethical manner. The physician prescribed it for his patients and the patients recommended it to their

friends and the pharmaceutical houses made aspirin tablets by the millions. At the beginning of the war the Bayer Company saw a chance to make some money and promptly took it. On the ground that the raw materials were expensive and difficult to obtain, the price of aspirin was boosted and then aspirin as such, was practically taken off the market. At the same time, this was flooded with aspirin tablets made by the Bayer Company. The public was notified by extensive advertising that the only genuine aspirin tablets were the Bayer Aspirin tablets and was requested to insist on Bayer Tablets. These tablets were sold by the Bayer Company for less than the price it asked for the aspirin they contained. Of course, if the public could be induced to insist on the Bayer Aspirin tablets, the patentees would have a perpetual monopoly. However, when the patent expired, other firms began immediately to make the tablets of acetyl salicylic acid and these were sold as Aspirin tablets. The Bayer Company, however, insist that the name "Aspirin" is their property and must not be used by others. The Courts have not yet passed upon this question, although it is to be hoped that they will before very long. If the Court should decide that the name Aspirin is public property, the whole problem will be easily solved. If, on the other hand, the Courts uphold the copyright, the name Aspirin can be used only for one particular brand of acetyl salicylic acid and some simple name must be found by which the public and the physician can identify ordinary acetyl salicylic acid. It is to be hoped that this matter will be allowed to remain in statu quo until the courts have decided it. In the meanwhile at least one pharmaceutical house has introduced a new empirical name for acetyl salicylic acid claiming that this name stands for a particularly pure brand of this article. As a matter of fact, careful study of acetyl salicylic acid bought in the open market shows that it is of excellent quality and that the adoption of specific names by different houses would only tend to confusion.

PURCHASE OF NARCOTICS

Collector of Internal Revenue Justus S. Wadell has issued the following statement in regard to order forms for the purchase of narcotics:

Order forms are the official papers issued by the Government for the purchase of narcotics. They are put up in books of ten originals and ten duplicates and are sold to registered parties for ten cents a book. They are used only for the purchase of narcotics. The wholesaler buys from the manufacturer, the retailer from the wholesaler, and the doctors, dentists and veterinarians buy from the retailer by means of order forms. A person using them must be registered under The Harrison Narcotic Law in the district in which he transacts business.

When a person registers in this office, whether he is a doctor, dentist or veterinarian, he is only allowed to prescribe narcotics and cannot purchase them on his prescription blanks, but must be supplied with order forms from this office.

A requisition card (Form 679), when filled out properly, is used for the purchase of these order forms. Only a registered person or one who has power of attorney on file in this office, can use these cards to purchase order forms.

Form 679 properly filled out is required, before any order forms will be sent, as a card index system is kept in this office for reference.

Parties sending for order form books are required to remit ten, twenty, thirty or forty cents, etc., not fifteen, twenty-five, thirty-five, etc.

Form 679 is sent to any registered person on

request, and a few forms are inserted in all books leaving this office for future orders.

Full directions for use of order forms are on the back of each book.

All persons are requested not to wait until order forms are entirely used up before ordering others, as pressure of business in this office may cause delay in sending them out.

Before leaving this office the party's registry number, name, address, street and number, city and state, and the Internal Revenue district in which the registered person is either practicing his profession or in business, are inserted in the book.

The section dealing with narcotics in the new revenue law as passed by the House has been eliminated by the Senate Finance Committee. This section provides that "every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or cocoa leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and on or before the first day of July, annually thereafter, and pay special taxes as follows:

"Importers, manufacturers, producers, or compounders, \$24 per annum; wholesale dealers, \$12 per annum; retail dealers, \$6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they are in attendance, shall pay \$3 per annum."

Deputy Hugh O'Connor in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Wardell gives the following comprehensive explanation of that section of the Federal Narcotic law, which provides for the issue of order forms in purchasing or selling a drug store, a feature of the law which Deputy O'Connor says is not generally understood by many druggists:

"Jones, a registered dealer and owner of the Model Drug Store, wishes to dispose of it to Smith, another registered dealer. Jones gives Smith a Bill of Sale of everything in the store except the narcotics (he can include the price of narcotics in bill of sale) but he must receive an order form from Smith, the purchaser, for the full stock or inventory of narcotics in the store.

"The original order forms, Smith gives Jones, would show how Jones disposed of his narcotics, when he sold the store, and the duplicate remaining in the order form book would show how Smith procured the narcotics, or to simplify matters, you buy the stock of a drug store the same as you would purchase narcotics from the wholesale house.

"A new narcotic license must be obtained by Smith for the location of the Model Drug Store, before the purchase can be made."

Grip of Germany on Many Industries

A comparison of revelations made by the office of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, covering a period from the time America entered the world war until the present shows a startling repetition of certain names among those representing German interests. These revelations have come at considerable intervals, so that only by a close comparison of the names involved does it become clear that the trail of the Imperial Ger-